Agents in the Interior. MICHAEL TUCKER is the agent for the New York Daily and Weekly Herald, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Trial of Tirrell.

We give on our first page, a report of the first day's proceedings of the trial of Tirrell, for the murder of Maria Ann Bickford, at Boston, which caused

such a great sensation some time since. It is our intention to give a full and graphic account of each day's proceedings, and the latest intelligence of this trial, to the last moment. This extraordinary case has a striking resemblance, in its details, to the Ellen Jewett murder, in New York, some years back, and has caused nearly as much excitement in Boston, as that murder did in this

It is said the counsel for Tirrell intend to prove that the unfortunate girl committed suicide.

State of the American Newspaper Press-Its Enterprise.

The great commotion caused among the different journals in this city, and throughout the country, on the arrival of every steamer and packet ship from Europe, is characteristic of journalism at the present day. The system of running expresses, in order to obtain late news at the earliest momen. possible, has been but lately introduced into the United States, and now may be said to form a part of the newspaper business. These expresses were the consequence of the revolution in journalism that was brought about by the independent press, about ten years since, in this city, and has been continued from that time until the present day.

Before the era of the independent press, the old fashioned six penny papers had a monopoly of journalism on this continent, and conducted their business with the smallest outlay possible. News, no matter how important soever it might be, was not published until the vessel had reached and been made fast to the dock. In fact, the accommodation of the public was never thought of, and the little benefit derived from the journals of that time, had to be paid for at an extravagant rate. As soon as the independent pressentered on the field, and solicited a portion of public patronage, a decided difference between those of the old regime and those of the new, was apparent to all. The latter brought into requisition an amount of enterprise and perseverance never before known in this country, and which took by surprise the public, as well as the editors of the old papers. The effect of this was immediately seen in the immense support given to the new papers, and a corresponding reduction in the circulation of the old ones. In a day, as it were, a revolution was accomplished in journalism in this country, which is going on, gathering strength as it proceeds, till in a few more years, the whole field will be clear of the old fashioned and lazy sixpenny, and will be occupied by the cheap, independent press.

A great improvement in the old fashioned journals

is also apparent, and a greater regard is paid to the public than was ever before seen. The serious inroads on their subscription lists by the independent press, roused them up from the state of mertia and imbecility they had been in for a long time; and they had, in self defence, to follow the lead of the independent press, and bring into use a portion of that enterprise which marked the career of their opponents. Still, however, they were beaten by the independeat press in every description of enterprise, and particularly by the Herald, in running expresses with late European news, at an enormous expresses with late European news, at an enormous expense, and sending it over the whole country from eighteen to twenty-four hours ahead of them. The Herald was the first paper to commence this great enterprise, and our subscription list satisfactorily assures us, that our efforts to serve the public have

been appreciated. The extraordinary success that has attended our exertions, as might naturally be expected, created a great amount of envy and jealousy in our rivals, and compelled them, after they had resorted to every other means to crush us, to follow in the track that we had laid out. Accordingly, they have recently made a few efforts to compete with us in this description of enterprise. They did not, however, meet us in a fair competition, but combined by dozens in five principal cities, with the intention of prostrating us, and with what success the public already is aware. Although we have now combined against us, an alliance numbering some sixteen papers, published in Boston, New York, Philadel-phia, Baltimore and Washington, we are not to be frightened from our course; but on the contrary, we will continue our exertions in that, as well as in every our subscribers, in return for the libera and unprecedented patronage they have awarded us. These exertions we consider ourselves bound to continue, not only from motives of policy, but from pride too. We claim the honor of introducing this enterprise into journalism in the United States, and as long as the Herald is in existence, we will continue it. It at any time we should be distanced in this business, and the public should get foreign news, of conse-quence, through the exertions of the Holy Alliance shead of the Herald, we shall still claim the honor accruing from it; for were it not that the Herald introduced the system, the public would be to this day trusting to Uncle Sam's mail bag for the earliest intelligence, both foreign and domestic. We say at any time, for the best arrangements are likely to fail occasionally. With our fleet of newsclippers, manned by the hardiest men in existence, cruising always outside the Hook, at distances varying from fifty to two hundred and fifty miles from land. failure in getting news in the speediest way possible may appear out of the question. But accidents will happen in the best regulated office.

POLITICAL ABOLITIONISM.-It is well known that the abolitionists of the North are at present divided into two opposing factions. The one is led by a philosopher called Garrison, and consists of the old omen of both sexes, who are dissatisfied with all the existing arrangements of society, and are dreaming of vain reforms in the future. This class which, particularly in the New England States, is a large one, eschew all political action, and intend to accomplish their end by what they call "revolution-

izing public sentiment." &c. The other branch of the abolition party is the political abolitionists, or as they call themselves, the "liberty party." This faction separated some years ago from the main body, and since that time have been at sword's points with them. They are followers of James G. Birney, who was run in 1844 as

heir Presidential candidate. It is needless to deny the fact that in the Northern States this party is increasing in numbers. At the last Presidential election they polled, in this State alone, about 15,000 votes. Their leaders are generally ambitious, and many of them needy men, who have run the plank of the other parties, have been discarded by them, or failed to secure their person

al ends by longer remaining in them.

In nearly, if not all the Northern States, this party has now an organization; and by wild appeals to the prejudices of the Northern people, are drawing into their ranks many from the other parties.

The political principles of this party are revolu-ionary and disorganizing in the extreme—probably involving, if carried out, a dissolution of our Union Disregarding the rights of property ceded to the South, they would, by superior force, endeavor to divest them of those rights, and thereby commence a turmoil, which would only end in bloodshed and

With these facts before us, it is not a time to rest in ease and quietude, suffering the whelp to grow into a strong beast. The press, that mighty engine of true conservation, should speak out, and by the diffusion of facts and wholesome theories, nip in the bud this disorganizing element.

Six or Eight Lives Lost.
The packet ship Henry Clay, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, from which port she sailedo n the 22d of February, for New York, went ashore on Tuesday night about twelve o'clock, on Squan Beach, about one mile north of the place where the John Minturn and other vessels were wrecked, on the night of the 15th of February.

The ship struck on the outer bar—heaved over,

and lays between the under tow and outer bar, broadside to the beach, having heeled a little towards the shore. All her masts were cut away at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and she remained in an easy position. A large part of the cargo has een thrown overboard, and it is possible the hull may be prevented from going to pieces, as it lays in kind of quick sand, and was rapidly burying itself Immediately after the ship struck, three seamen went ashore in the life boat, with a line, and returned again to the vessel, but on account of the floating spars, could not get near enough to the ship to take off the passengers, and they were compelled to drop themselves into the boat by the line. Eight or ten cabin passengers were taken on board in this way, and were proceeding towards the shore, when the boat was struck by a sea and shattered to pieces and only two (the 2d mate and one seaman) were saved, and they were taken on shore insensible, but by the care and attention of those on shore, were brought to lite. The rest of the passengers and crew, numbering about three hundred, remained on board the ship, and as a hawser had been taken ashore and made fast by driving a spile into the sand, it was supposed they all would be saved, as soon as the weather moderated. The keel had been broken off and floated alongside, and the ship was making a great deal of water. She went ashore at high tide, drawing eighteen feet of water, and had a very large and valuable cargo on board.

On account of the thick weather experienced within the three days previous to going ashore, the Captain had not been able to get an observation, and the first intimation of being near and, was when the ship strack the beach.

The weather, since the ship went ashore, has not been at all favorable for the safety of those remain-ing on board, or the cargo; by as she is a new vessel, built in this city, in the best possible manner, we have every hope that no more lives will be lost.

The Henry Clay belonged to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets, was built by Messrs. Brown & Bell, in the early part of last year, and made her first voyage from this port to Liverpool in May. She was one of the largest and most magnificent packets belonging to this port. Captain Nye, of the Henry Clay, is well known to the public as the commander of the Independence for many years, in which ship he acquired the reputation of eing one of the most skilful packet Captains out of New York. He has heretofore been very fortunate in all his voyages to and from Liverpo we are satisfied that every thing was done that man could do, to prevent such a melancholy affair as the oss of so many valuable lives, and the wreck of his

THE SPRING TRADE-PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.—The opposition of the Philadelphians to the granting the right of way by Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has highly incensed the citizens of the Western portion of that State-the Pittsburgians in particular. They allege that it is a paltry attempt to retain the trade of the Western merchants, and confine them to purchase their goods in Philadelphia All descriptions of threats are used, besides the dissolution of the Commonwealth, and they are determined henceforth to abandon trading in Philadelphia, and buy all their goods in New

With that view they have inserted the following otice in their journals at Pittsburgh :-

To New Yorkers.—Some of our respectable me To New Yorkers.—Some of our respectable merchants, who have formerly purchased almost wholly in Philadelphis, have requested us to suggest to the merchants of New York, that they will find it to their advantage to visit this city or send on agents to form business acquaintances. This has been the custom of Philadelphis for many years, but as our citizens now have their attention turned towards New York, and are fully resolved to withdraw their business wholly from Philadelphis, New York merchants would de well to facilitate the formation of business acquaintance and connections. Will the New York papers notice this matter?

All we can say is, that the New York merchants will be happy to accommodate their Western breth-ren, and we trust that the well known character of onr business men for honorable and fair dealing, will be a guaranty, that what business the Pittsburgians may transact in New York, will be transacted on the most accommodating terms, and with satisfaction to purchasers.

New York at present offers advantages unequalled by any other city in the Union. The several packets that have arrived recently were all freighted with the richest and the handsomest goods, and the dismost beautiful we have ever seen. Come along, gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and if we don't satisfy you of the truth of what we say, never give us credit fo rihe truth again.

THE HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION .- One by one, the soldiers of the war of independence are falling into the allent repose of the tomb. The heroic men whose valor and fortitude have given the brightest pages to our national history, share the same earthly fate with the coward and the slave—the grave is alike the portion of them all; but there is a brighter future for the patriot.

Within the last month, no less than thirteen revoutionary patriots have been summoned to another, and we trust a better world. To use the beautifu idea of Marshal Soult on the death of Bernadotte, the drums of heaven are beating the reveille for heroes to gather there, and obedience is yielded to the call. But a few years shall pass away, and every iving relic of the "times that tried men's souls' will be gone. It is always melancholy to contemplate the death of any of our fellow-beings; but the departure from among us of those to whom we have ong pointed as the pride of our country, is more than mournful—it is a source of general sorrow and affliction. Grim monster, thou art indeed terrible to us

"But to the hero, when his sword Has won the battle for the free, Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word; And in its bollow tones are heard The thanks of millions yet to be."

The gallant men who have perilled their lives for our liberties may die, but they can never cease to be remembered with pride, while truth, courage and patriotism, are held to be virtues among men.

QUESTION TO BE SETTLED .- Notice was yesterday iven to the Keeper of the City Prison, to disregard all future orders emanating from Mr. Tellmadge, late Recorder, on the ground that he had been served with a supersedeas, and his successor sworn into office. Shortly after the reception of this notification, an order, signed by Mr. Tallmadge, directing the discharge from the city prison, of James Byres, ecently arrested on a charge of embezzling about \$3,000 worth of property from Richards, Bassett & Aborn, of No. 148 Pearl street, was handed to the Keeper of the Prison, who, according to the directions given by his honor the Mayor, disobeyed the order. The right of the Keeper of the Prison to disregard an order made by Recorder Tallmadge, before he received the superse deas, it is expected, will be contested by the counsel of Byers.

THE LAUNCH - Capt. Rathbone's new ship, the Columbia, will be launched this morning, at eight o'clock, from the yard of W. H. Webb, foot of Sixth

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—We understand that General Taylor, in an interview with several influential citizens of Matamoras, who were at Corpus Christiwith a large number of mules for sale, took occasion to impress upon them the pacific intentions of the United States government in occupying the Rio Brave; that the army would not in any case cross that river, unless the army would not in any case or the state river would not be disturbed in any way by the troops; that they will be protected in all their rights and uneges; and that everything which the army may require will be purchased at fair prices.—Weshington Unsern, March 23.

PARK TRIATES.—Last night, for the third time in America, the new opers of "Le Bresseur de Presten" was repeated at the Park. This exquisite chef d'aueve of Adolphe Adam is the most delightful opers that has ever been performed in the country. The plot is somewhat intricate and extremely interesting—the music is of every variety, but at all times charming—now soft and sentimental, anon wildly mirthful, and again the very spirit of martial emotion; the language, too, is remarkably expressive. We hardly know how to select the geoms of this opera, for it is all a gem. If we are to the gems of this opers, for it is all a gem. If we are to be guided by the rapturous applause which springs impulsively from the audience, our highest admiration must be accorded to the song. "So gentle and kind," and the roado, "Brewers so gay," in the first act; "The nighty John of Castleton," and the cantabile, " Soon to our home returning," in the second; and the grand finale, "Valiant heroes." But the fact is, every point has been brought to such perfection that it is almost impossible to choose, and every hearer, no matter what im possible to choose, and every hearer, no matter what he his taste, will be sure to have some particular favorite. The choruses are very fine—the scenery is new and appropriate—the costumes are in the style of the early part of the sighteenth century—and, in short, no exertion seems to have been spared to do justice to this opera. It would be almost a diagrace for any one in the city, having the least pretensions to refined taste, not to hear "Le Brasseur de Preston," at least once, as we feel assured that its performance at the Park will long be considered an important event in the musical and theatrical chronicles of America.

BOWERY THEATRE.-The Bowery was again crowded BOWERY THEATRE.—The Bowery was again crowded to overflowing last evening, and the grand romantic spectacle of "Marmion" was performed for the third time, with the operatic drama of "Rob Roy." "Marmion," as got up at this establishment, by the enterprising manager, Mr. Jackson, is, without exception, the most gorgeous and effective pageant ever produced on the American stage. The plot is one of thrilling interest—the scenery is all new, and painted from authentic sketches—the centume and decorations of the most terest—the scenery is all new, and painted from authentic sketches—the costume and decorations of the most brilliant and beautiful description—the acting chaste and admirable throughout, and the densument grand, startling and impressive. The talented troupe of equestrisms, consisting of thirty-two male and female riders, and a magnificent stud of fifty hores, which have been engaged, lend brilliancy to a spectacle, and serve to heighten the interest of a play under any circumstances imposing and attractive. We doubt not "Marmion" will have a great run, and the manager must reap a golden harvest. If so, he will be succuraged to bring out other pageants equally effective. "Marmion" and "Rob Roy" will be repeated this evening.

BOWREY AMPLICATES—There was still spectage.

marvest. It so, he will be encouraged to bring out other pageants equally effective. "Marmion" and "Rob Roy" will be repeated this evening.

Bowery Amphitheatra.—There was still another crowded, fashionable, and highly delighted auditory at the Bowery Amphitheatre last evening, and the really remarkable and astonishing performances of Mr. Sanda's beautiful stud of diminuture ponies, excited universal and continued admiration. The puglistic encounters of the rival ponies, "Tom Spring" and "Deef Burke." are really remarkable; and their recentific skill, and undannted courage, command at once the liveliest susceptibilities of the entire audience. The exhibition is farther varied by the appearance of the twin ponies, "Damon" and "Pythias," who perform quite a number of the most pleasing fests, such as jumping through hoops, leaping bars, and in their nessilung and furious career acting entirely independently of each other. But the chef de curra seems to be the well trained, thorough bred, and beautifully formed horse "May Fly." who dances a great veriety of the most modern quadrilles, waltres, the Polka, &c. As a whole, the menege of Mr. Sands forms one of the most agreeable entertainments we ever witnessed. The performances, which commence with the "Quadrilles of the Moyen Aga." by a very fine stud of splendidly accounted ring horses, deserve especial notice, and are entitled to the highest commendation; we have never seen a grand entire at Company, among whom the distinguished, fearless, and skilfful McFarland appears, (and who has been known to have thrown sixty-eight consecutive somersets.) Certainly deserves a liberal share of consideration. Mosely, in his Fickwickian scenes, is really capital and engaging; as a rider he has been but rarely equalled. Madame Gardner and Master Aymar are also distinguished in their peculiar efforts of superior horsomanship. A repetition of the performances is an nounced for this evening. To secure seats, an early attendance is specially necessary.

M. COLLINET's Farewell. Concer

City Intelligence.

The Tadde Sale.—The only leature in the trade sale yesterday was the speech of Ex-Mayor Harper. The Ex-Mayor is a prodigious favorite with the bookselling fraternity, and is always expected to introduce the sale of his books by a speech. Mr. Harper did not arrive, however, until after the auctioneer had got into his books, and he was going to expatiate upon the beauties of his wares without the usual speech. But his congregation were not to be put off in this manner, and cries of appending the second of the speech occupy the time in speechifying, but I must remark, that i consider the effect of these trade sales as very salutary to the members of the profession. I see many here, who a few years sgo, came here with nothing to recommend them but a good character, and this honorable firm sold them books on credit, when they had no capital. (Applause) They returned home, doubled their money, and now I see them here able to purchase the whole invoice of books. Certan it is, also, gentlemen, that this honorable firm have enriched themselves by these sales." The sale will probably continue throughout the week.

Wind, Rain, Awaings and Bouss.—Old March got into the seed of the services of the servic

throughout the week.

Wind, Rain, Awnings and Boirs.—Old March got into one of its tantrums on Tuesday night, and worked itself up into a regular storm of wind and rain. The mail of the howling winds was heard most mournfully blowing through the night, dashing the rain in torrents against the windows, and playing a sort of a stacceto secompaniment with the shutters. The awnings and boxes which happened to be out, were played with in the peculiar style exercised by a March wind, and in the morning the former were found torn in as many interest.

boards and nails. We believe no damage was done to the shipping or the wharves.

The Gramar Society had its Annual Celebration last night. Owing to the great press of other matter, we are under the necessity of omitting the interesting report of its proceedings, which our reporter has prepared in full. At they are of great interest generally, and to the large body of our German fellow-citizens in particular, we purpose to give the full report of this great celebration of the Society in to-morrow's paper.

Which and Native Convention, —The Whig Mayor alty Convention, and the Native Convention, to nominate delegates to the State Convention, met last evening, and both adjourned without accomplishing any thing.

A Row Ameng the Dimecracie.—A grand row came off at Tammany Hell last evening, about 11 o'clock, between several of the most prominent members of the "young" and "old" democracy. The splendid Captain Rynders made himself very conspicuous, and for a time "a slight glimpse of hell" was exhibited in the bar room. The democracy appear to be getting on badly. They no longer act in concert—the spirit of harmony has left their ranks, and a political meeting, or caucus, is a signal for confusion and disorder. This is very nawghty conduct, however, and they ought to be ashamed of it.

magny conduct, nowever, and they ought to be ashamed of it.

THE NEW RECORDER.—Judge Scott, the recently appointed Recorder, was yesterday sworn into office, and a supersidez served upon his predecessor, Mr. Tall-madge. It is, therefore, probable that the new Recorder will commence his official duties to-morrow morning, as presiding magistrate in the Court of Special Sessions.

Rev. Joseph Burne, D. D.—This celebrated Catholic clergyman, will deliver his third and concluding lecture on the Eucharist, this evening, at the St. Columba Church, 25th street, near the 9th avenue. These lectures are peculiarly interesting from the fact that Mr. Burke is willing to maintain the positions he lays, down, with any person who imagines he can controvert them, and also, because they triumphantly disprove the hackneyed charge of idolatry, brought against the Roman Catholics by those who differ from them in faith.

Admitted to Batt.—John A. Canter, the noterious

Admitted to Bail.—John A. Canter, the notorious counterfeiter, who was created in January last, on a charge of being concerned in uttering counterfeit more, of which bank buils purporting to be worth about \$30,000 were found in his possession, was admitted to bail on Monday last, by Recorder Tailmadge, in the sum of \$3,000—the discharge being issued on a copy of the indictment—"Good by John."

sum of \$3,000—the discharge being issued on a copy of the indictment—"Good-by-John."

Lectures or Anatont—We perceive that Dr. Wisting proposes to deliver a course of lectures on anatomy, at Clinton Hall, commencing this evening. His advertisement is in another column.

Peanuts and the Dashis—Out true drams-loving citizens will be pleased ito learn that the peanut crop of North Carolina is this year a most abundant one. One of the Wilmington papers reports that 30,000 bushels have already resched that market, and re soid at about seventy cents per bushel. This price will put them within the reach of every true theatre-goer, and enable every one to eat at least a peck of an evening, at a very small price—this being enough, we should think, to satisfy any reasonable atemsch.

Cononca's Orrica, March 23.—The Coroner held an inquest at No. 119 Willet street, on the body of Barbara Schriemer, born in Germany, fifty years of age, who came to her death by disease of the liver. Also, at No. 122 Leonard street, on the body of William Calhoun, born in Ireland, aged 65 years, who died through congestion of the brain—verdict accordingly. Another also was held at No. 86 Cross street, on the body of Owen McIntyre, born in Ireland, 23 years of age, who came to his death likewise by congestion of the brain.

Raczs.—On Sunday there were two races on the Eclipse Course at Carrollton. The first, which was well contested, was for a purse of \$50, with \$22 added—distance one mile—catch weights. The contestants for the purse were—
William Cummings' Dray Boy. 1
M. L. Hammond's Kate Luckett. 2
Mr. Hedden's Queen. 3

Time, 1:49.

Time, 1:49.

The second race was a match for \$350 against \$250—
Sally Fearn vs. Highland Mary—distance two miles.

After a spirited run, the Levisthan mare came in in admirable style, winning the race in 3:55.

The weather was exceedingly fine, the track in first-rate order, and a large concourse of people were assembled to witness the exciting sport.—N. O. Della, March 17.

March 23.—Grand Larceny.—A young man, called Robert Gould, was arrested yesterday morning by policeman Boyle, of the eth ward, charged with stailing \$31 from the pantaleons pocket of A. Sinclair. It appears that these two men slept in the same room together the night previous, at No. 42 Bowary, and Gould rising first in the morning, stole from a wallet in the pantaleons pocket of his room mate the above sum, and was about rushing off, when Sinclair discovered his loss, and procured the aid of Mr. Boyle, who at once arrested Gould, and on searching his person, the whole of the stolen money was found in the stocking of the prisoner. Committed for examination.

Violent Assault.—One of the unfortunate girls of the oth ward, residing at No. 64 Duane street, by the name of Ann Stewart, was yesterday most violently and brustally beaten by John Reynolds, who struck her a violent blow on the back of the head, and finally broke her leg, and otherwise saverely jojured her person.

Issue.—A man by the name of Frederick Henger was brought into the 5th ward station-house by officer Barnes, supposed to be insafe.

A Female Thief.—A woman by the name of Theresa Lyach was arrested yesterday for stealing a silver watch, two gold rings, a breast pip, and a lot of clothing, belonging to Mr. J. Dobbs, corner of Houston and Ridge streets, and taken to the station house by a policeman of the 11th ward.

Robbing the Police Station.—Rosennah Logan was caught in the act of making off with a blanket, worth \$1, belonging to the 16th ward station house. Locked up for trial.

Petit Larcenies.—Russell Soulters was errested yesterday for stealing a hatchet and feed bag, worth 50 cents, belonging to Fatrick O'Hara, No. 160 Third avenue. Locked up for trial.

Grand Larceny.—A German called Antone Foke, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a lot of window shades at different times, valued in all at about \$60, belonging to Miss Maria Sagues, No. 171 Bowary; a part of them were stolen last November. Officers Whikehar and Rue airrested thi

Before Judge Edmonds, Aldermen Stonesil and Compton.

March 23.—Nuisance Case.—The People vs. Rebert Elder.—This was an indictment found against the Butchers' Association, for a nuisance. It appeared that in 1644, the Association erected a furnace at the corner of 4th street and the lat avenue, for melling tallow. From the smell and other oftensive causes produced by the process of melting, the neighbors and owners of property became dissatisfied, and they laid the case before the Grand Jury, who found a true ball. The case came on yesterday. Mr. Joseph Blunt, on behalf of the people, opened the case. He said this was one of those cases which is important to the whole community—one deeply affecting the comfort and tranquility of the citizens in its effects upon their health and property, which would appear to the Jury, from the testimeny that would be laid before them; they would produce evidence to show the discomforts, danger and pecuniary loss to the people in the neighborhood, and when any establishment produces these effects, it was a nuisance; but, happily, said Mr. Baunt, the principles of our law is, that the peolaid before them; they would produce evidence to show the discomforts, danger and pecuniary loss to the peeple in the neighborhood, and when any establishment produces these effects, it was a nuisance; but, happily said Mr. Baunt, the principles of our law is, that the people are protected by it against nuisances, and one of the very best principles of it, is that it will not even allow a man to use his own property to the discomfort of his neighbors. Whenever that is done, it steps in and directs its abatement. Mr. Blunt here laid down the law regarding nuisances, and cited several authorities from American and English books, in support of his view of the subject. He said that when the neighbors found out that the Butchers' Association was about to erect this establishment, they waited on them and remonstrated on the impropriety of erecting it, and the danger to the health, and the pecuniary loss that would result to the inhabitants from carrying on that trade; but they were met by a positive reiusal, on the part of the Association, to desist. He made some further remarks, and concluded by stating that he would call witnesses to prove the nature of the nuisance and its effects upon the neighborhood. Amongst other witnesses examined was an old gentleman, named Joseph Koopman, who testified that when he first perceived the smell from the defendant's establishment, it seemed to him as if the whole neighborhood was boiling bad sausness; and so dense was the smell, (we suppose the witnesses, the case for the people was rested. The counsel for the defence applied to quash the indiotment, on the ground that the allegation in the indiotment was not sustained by proof, the allegation being that the smell was produced by the melting of spoiled and unwholesceme fat; whereas, thate was no proof but that the substance malted was fresh and wholesceme in the neighborhood cannot for the defence applied to quash the indiotment, on the ground that the allegation in the indiotment was not sustained by proof, the allegation being

fore, there was a variance between the proof and the indictment.

Court.—The substantial charge is, that a noisome
smell has been produced by melting fat—the noisome
smell is the nuisance, and not the melting of the fat—if
does not matter whether the smell, if it be noxious, is
created by the melting of sound or unsound fat—the nuisance is the same. The application was denied, and the
case sent to the jury.

Mr. Clark opened the defence, and rested it upon the
following grounds: first, that every man, or association
of men, had a right to follow his or their own pursuits in
any legal way that they might judge best for their own
interest and advantage. Secondly, that the defendants
were not guilty of the particular charge stated in the indictment. Thirdly, that the business carried on in the
establishment was not unhealthy; on the centrary, they would prove that all the pusiness carried on in the establishment was not unhealthy; on the contrary, they would prove that all the persons engaged in it enjoyed more than ordinary share of animal health; and, fourthly, that there were forty-eight slaughter houses in theward, and twenty-four of them in this neighborhood, against which no complaint was made; and, fifthly, that the defendants took avery precention is carried to the health of the state of the rendants took every precaution to ca with the least possible danger to the of the inhabitants.

Case of Colonel Thomas-Libel.

Case of Colonel Thomas—Libel.

Washington, March 23, 1846.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Before Judges Cranch, Morsell and Dunlan.

United States vs. Thomas.—This important cause, being set down for this term of the Court; and, it being generally rumored that the trial was fixed for this day, the utmost anxiety was manifested as to the probability of its going on. It will be recollected, that the defendant has obtained considerable celebrity, from the fact of his connexion with a divorce case, involving a series of domestic troubles and calamities, which have travelled the rounds of the press. In connexion with these family troubles, the defendant, it is alleged, published a pamphlet drawing into light a heavy catalogue of scandal and family gossip, involving Senator Benton, several public men in Congress, and families of distinction in this vicinity, Maryland and Virginia. For this publication, defendant was indicted for libel, and the trial was set down for hearing in another court, when, in consequence of objections to the Judge, merely upon technical grounds, the venue was changed, and the case was set down for trial on the calendar of this court.

At 11 o'clock, the Justices took their seats upon the bench, when the March term of the court was formally opened.

Mr. Jowes hersupon applied to the court, and begged the postponement of the case of the Unites States vs. Thomas, which, by mutual consent, he stated, it was agreed should be fixed for the left May next.

The Court hersupon granted the application.

The case was accordingly postponed.

Some, new accessions were made to the bar by the admission of some seven or eight qualifies members, when, after the disposal of some routine business, the ceurt adjourned.

N. B.—Frase vice Reporter.—While strangers in the metropolis are willing to concede many high qualities to the good citizens of Washington, few can deep but there is scarcely a city in the Union where the goodly suthorities require more to "mand their ways." Not to talk of the sternal dust of Pennsylvania ave

Marine Court.

Before Judge Smith.

March 23.—John Darley vs. John L. Moore.—This was an action brought to recover the amount of \$57 50, for sundry articles of wearing apperel furnished the defendant the pest sesson. The plaintiff is a draper and tailor, doing business at 148 Broadway, corner of Liberty street; and, as appeared on the part of defence, made certain overtures to one Edward Sherman, upon which he entered into a sort of partnership (no written agreement was however made) with the plaintiff in this suit; at this time he was boarding at the Croton Hotel, (of which the defendant was proprietor, and with whom an undesstanding was made, that Sherman's bill was to be paid in clothing from this joint establishment. The bill of Mr. Moore was at length made out, and charged to Mr. Edward Sherman, and a credit of this amount was made to Mr. Moore, and his account balanced. Subsequently to this, some misunderstanding occurred between Mesars. Derly and Sherman, (who had separate signs at the door) and the clork of Mr. Darly was teld to make out another bill, and present it to Mr. Moore for payment, which, of course, was refused, leasmuch as that he had settled in full with Mr. Sherman, the only party known to him in this transaction, producing his receipt therefor. Upon the other hand, it is maintained that Sherman was in no way interested in the profits or losses of the establishment, and that he was simply in the employ of the plaintiff as his principal cutter. Verdict to-morrow.

Commer Calendar—This Day.

Commer Finas —Fart 1—269, 111, 112, 113, 85, 87, 136, 137, 99, 119. Part 9—26, 114, 130, 132, 134, 15, 42, 44, 84, 98.

it is feared there will be a deficit of about one fith of
the usual quantity of lumber for the season.

[From the Stauben Couries.]

As was expected, the sudden melting of the immense
quantity of anew upon the ground, has produced a greater rise of water than has been experienced in this section for many years. The river rose on Friday last so as
to start the ice, but it dammed up, and the river overflowed its banks in almost every direction. The cellars
and the basements of the dwellings in the lower part of
our village were filled with water for two days. The
river first overflowed its banks above "Bath mills," and
found its way to the centre of the village, filling the
basement of the new Presbyterian Church, and compelled some of our merchants, on Liberty street, to remove their groceries, i.c., from their cellars. We understand that nearly all the bridges on the Canisteoriver have been swept away—among them the bridge
at Addison. The flats in the vicinity of Painted Post,
were almost entirely submerged. The mails were very
much deranged. The Oewego mail due on Friday, was
received on Saturday. The roads were so bad that the
driver had to bring the mail over the hills on horseback.
We learn that part of the toil bridge below Cornic g was
taken off. We have been able to form no astimate of the
amount of damage sustained by our lumbermen along
the rivers. Since 1833, there has been no flood of equal
extent.

the fatton Köl broke up and came rushing down in a perfect avalanche, carrying away a saw mill owned by John Gale, and a portion of the dam at Galesville. When it reached the river it dammed up, until Saturday evening, when the pressure of the water became so great that the whole mass was forced down the river along the western branch, carrying that portion of the bridge between the island and wes.orn shore, along with it.—
The loss to the company is severed and to the citizens of Union Village and Schuylerville this interruption of ready communication will prove a serious detriment. We understand that the bridge company intond to erect another bridge, as soon as the water will admit of it, and that in the meantime a ferry will be established to accommodate the public.

Auction Duties - Sag Harbor -Anti-Rent Convicts-Militia Fines- Erie Canal, &c.

A raw and unpleasant day has succeeded to the bright, beautiful weather; there are indications of rain, and of all the other disagreeable ides of March weather. The report of the committee of conference, to which was referred the bill regulating the fduties on goods sold at auction, was taken up this morning in the Senate. The conference committee recommend that all domestic goods be sold duty free, with the exception of distilled spirits. The Comptroller recommends one. fourth per cent duty on all domestic goods. Senator Young regarded this as a mere question of revenue; it seems to be totally impossible for the Senato to agree upon a bill. Spencer, Perter, Young, Hand, and all the thinking Senators, joined issue in the discussion more

upon a bill. Spencer, Perter, Young, Hand, and all the thinking Senaters, joined issue in the discussion upon this bill, which has been protracted for some two weeks. The vote was, finally, taken upon the report of the conference committee, and the Senate refused to concur with the committee; at that the question recurred upon the original bill, which was tabled.

The next question which occurred, was upon a bill incorporating the village of Sag Harber. Debates, upon frivolous matters, are prolonged here to a most unusual length, and this bill was discussed several hours, and, finally, passed.

A bill in relation to judgments and executions, providing that "write officer' facias may be issued and tested at any time in term or vacation after the entry of a judgment in a court of record," was then taken up and debated at great length. It was finally referred to the committee of the whole.

A memorial was received from New York for the re-A memorial was received from New York for the re-ef of the Anti-rent prisoners, and the Senate adjourned

to 4 P. M.

Yesterday, during the afternoon session of the Senate, the bill in relation to Militia Fines (exempting persons he bill in relation to militis Fines (exempting persons rom imprisonment) was ordered to a third reading. The committee of the whole also passed the bill to revent law partners of District Attorney's from acting a counsel in cases where the Bistrict Attorney is en-send for the needle.

In the House to-day Mr. Beach gave notice of a bill to improve the navigation of the Eric Canal, and to resume work upon the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals. Mr. Stavenson reported in favor of the bill to call a convention of the people of New York to revise the charter of that city.

The bill to establish a House of Refuge a Western New York, was ordered to a third reading.

A motion then arose to order the bill apportioning the representation in the State Convention, according to the recent census, to a third reading; a debate arose which continued until the hour of adjournment, when the House took a recess until 34 P. M. this afternoon.

You may be positive that the Legislature will not adjourn until near the lat of June, and that even then a vast amount of business will be passed over.

Nothing startling to-day in the city, except it be the war against Mr. Attorney General Van Buren, for his monstrous charges against the State for extra professional services.

THE APPRAY AT NASHVILLE.—In our paper of Tuesday, we copied an article from the Nashville Gazette, of an afray, which occurred there on Saturday last, between Mr. Robert Porterfield, a worthy citizen of that place, and one E. Z. C. Judson, in which the former was killed. The last Nashville Whig gives a detailed account of the whole affair. We make a few extracts from it:—

"Robert Porterfield, whose untimely death a whole community is now deploring, having learned that E. Z.

"Robert Porterfield, whose untimely death a whole community is now deploring, having learned that E. Z. C. Jusson had stated that he had had oriminal intercourse with his, Porterfield's wife, sought an interview with the latter on Wednesday last, in presence of several individuals, to one of whom, it was said, Judson had made the statement. That iudividual, when saked, in Judson's presence, if such statement had been made to him by Judson, promptly answered in the affirmative Judson strenuously denied it; but Fortefield, placing no confidence in his denial, drew a pistol, and would have shot him'on the spot had he not been prevented from doing so by those who were present. On the evening of the day in which this interview; took place, the individual at whose office it was held made known to

no confidence in his desiral, drew a pistol, and would have shot him ton the spot had he not been prevented from doing so by those who were present. On the evening of the day in which this interview took place, the individual at whose office it was held made known to Mr. John Forterfield, the brother of the deceased, that, prior to the interview, Judson had called upon him and confessed that he had made the statement in question to the individual about to be brought forward as a witness, but that for the purpose of saving his life, which he knew would be taken by the Forterfields, if the fact were preven upon him, he intended to dany ever having said anything of the kind. Both he Messar. Torterfield became entirely satisfact that Judeen had made the informed upon miliable and upon him, and, we are informed upon miliable and upon him, and, we are informed upon miliable and upon him, and, we are informed upon miliable him, became, the affair might have been dropped here, but for the fact that on Friday, Judson and Jus. Forterfield were known to be alone to gether for a considerable time at the graveyard in the vicinity of town. When this circumstance was revealed to her unfortunate husband, he fell to the floer as if a ball had penetrated his heart. He was of a singularly amiable and confiding disposition, and devotedly attached to his wife.

In this frame of body and mind he proposed to his brether, John Forterfield, on Saturday, shout half past three vicinity of town. When this circumstance was revealed to his wife.

In this frame of body and mind he proposed to his brether, John Forterfield, on Saturday, shout half past three vicinity of norterfield, on Saturday, shout half past three vicinity of the provider of the state of the

intention of hanging him. Ann, newest, was actempted to done.

The rope, it is said, with which it was attempted to hang him, broke. We suspect it was intentionally cut. Reason had by this time began to resume its sway, and Judson was finally carried back to jail and delivered into the hande of the keeper by the same party who had taken him out. His situation, we understand, is somewhat precarious, rendered so by the bruiser he received, and possibly from some internal injury occasioned by his fall from the portice.

Texas has been divided into thirty-five counties.—Galveston is the largest city—Houston is next in population—Austin, the seat of government, has a population of 1600; and Washington about the same number. San Antonio de Bezar, the oldest town in the State, has the largest church and monastery in the country.

Patterees, alias Mary Cruse, was brought before Ju Daly on Tuesday evening, on a writ of habes cor Upon taking the testimony of Doctors Brownles Telknape, the Jurge decided she was afflicted with an alienation of mind as disabled her from judging recity between good and evil, and, therefore, inselienation of mind as disabled her from judging recity between good and evil, and, therefore, inselienation of the second that the should be handed over to father, as her natural guardian. The father then app to have her committed to a lucustic asplum. Ju Daly called in Judge Ingraham, and both Judges curred in the propriety of the application, and made order to have her sent to the insane hospital at Bloingdale.

Superior Court.

Before Chief Justice Jones, and His Honor Judge Van

Manch 25.—Louis Fitzgerald Tesistre vs. Park Benjamin, et als.—An argument was heard this morning ins
the Superior Court, in regard to a libel suit between
these parties upon demurrer. The defendant charged
the plaintif through the columns of one of the weekly
papers, some time since, with being previcesy criminic in
regard to his marital rights; that he had committed the
crime of bigamy—his wife having obtained a diverce in
this State; and that he subsequently married in Fennsylvania. This suit was commenced, and the delendant
plead justification. The counsel for the plaintiff contend, that the defendant in his declaration dees not fully
justify, and hence this argument. No decision yet, as a

U. S. Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Gardiser.

March 25.—The Sungaing Case.—This case came pp yesterday morning, before Commissioner Gardiser. It appeared from the testimony adduced to the Cummism sioner, that Collector Lawrence having seen a report of the case in the Herald, directed inspector Celley to call on Justice Drinker, and enquire from him the particulars. The witness did so, and found that the two pieces of cloth were patterns, and upon this evidence the Commissionr dismissed the complaint, and discharged the prisoners.

Movements of Travellers.

The hotels, yesterday, received considerable accession to their previous amount of arrivals, as the following will show. At the

AMERICAN—T. Eddy, N. J.; P. Smith, Philadelphia;
Levi Woodbury, Fortsmouth, N. H.; J. S. Wellford, Va.;
Commodore M'Gruder, U.S. N.; M. Ray, Washington;
W. Penniman Bellimore; S. Henshaw, Philadelphia;
Daniel Buck, Hartford; S. Gardiner, Shelton Island.
Aeron—John T. Smith, Boston; E. Mulligan, Buffalo;
L. Dillett, Bellimore; J. Muler, Boston; M. Starbuck,
Nantucke; J. C. Swaine, M. Starbuck, C. M. Cuttler, Go.
Cast. Falmer, E. H. Greer, Boston; J. Hart, Philadelphia;
Wilson, Green, and Dewater, Albany; C. Marsh, Washington; Riddle and Hale, Boston; Fepper and Dexter,
Albany; J. Browné, Boston; A. Pierce, Troy; Jones and
Russel, Boston; M'Gregor, March and Parker, do.; H.
Casement, England; Edward Taylor, England; J. G.
Kay, H. Conrad, Phila; Geo. Ewing, Scottand; D. Hewson, Connecticut.
City.—S. A. White, Halifa, N. S.; E. W. Field, Ga;

os, Connecticut.

CIV.—S. A. White, Halifa V. N. S; E. W. Field, Ga;

A. Pesrson, Capt. Cobb, Ma. S; Banjamin Whitehall.

A. Pesrson, Capt. Cobb, Ma. S; Banjamin Whitehall,

A. Poor, Boston; W. Hoore, Palla,

G. Lee, N. Y. C. B. Cannan, Mosers, Hun. Richmond, Va; A. O. Bigelow, H. Poor, Boston; W. Hillhouse, New Havan; Messrs, Hun, and Moore, Phila. A. G. Lee, N. Y; Q. B. Campan, Detrol.

Fanklin.—Ambrose Wager, Rhineb. Attention, Stamford and Wilson, Columbus, Geo; Jas.—S. Stamford and Wilson, Columbus, Geo; Jas.—S. Stamford and Wilson, Columbus, Geo; Jas.—S. Stamford and Wilson, Columbus, W. Lindy, Geon, de; H. H. Hyde, Mass; E. Livermore, Missouri; W. C. Tines, Geoton; W. Lilly, Columbus; W. Lindy, Roches. W. Geo. Steele, Albany; M. Hall, Syracuse; C. Hermstree, Troy; A. Van Allen, Kinderbook; B. Burroughs, N. C. Glosz.—S. B. Heath, H. N. Gembrill, R. H. Funohard, Boston; Dr. Rutsh, Pa; Hy. Brown, England; Robt Smithson, Jr. Manchester; H. Ewing, London.

Howand.—R. German, Buffale; Dr. Van Brunt, de; H. P. Wilson, Ky; Ed. King, St. Johns, N. B; B. Barker, Northumberland; A. Andrews, Boston; J. Boulton, Troy: Thos. Bottany, Leiocater, Mass: F. Bennett, Buf-

Broadway, between Liberty and Courtland: street, hants and dealers are invited to call and see the great of Cologues, Extracts, Toilet Soap, Shaving Crosm, offered for sale at the very lowest prices, and warrante

G. SAUNDERS & SON, Marble's Prize-\$ 500

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday, March 25—6P. M.
The stock market was very heavy to-day, and prices are without any material alteration. Long Island, Harlem, Norwich and Worcester, and Pennsylvania Fives, closed at yesterday's prices; Morris Canal fell off † per cent; Reading Railroad †; and Farmers' Loan †.
At the Second Board quotations fell off a fraction from those current at the First Board. There were rumers in Wall street that the President had sent a special mea-

in Wall street that the President had sent a special meas-sage to the House of Representatives, recommending ap-propriations for the increase of the army and navy, and for the increase of fortifications in the principal Atlanence upon the stock market. Independent of these things, there are many local causes why stocks should decline, and we look for a steady depreciation, until prices touch a point several per cent below those now By virtue of a decree of the Court of Cha

Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad was sold by auction on Monday, in Elizabethtown, for \$125,000, John O Stearns being the purchaser.

The amount of land sold in the Green Bay (Wiscon

in) Land District during the years 1844 and 1845, was

ns follows:—
GREEN BAY LAND SALES.

1844...acres..42,904,38. 1846...acres..78,818,68
Increase...acres..20,306,30.
In the Milwaukie Land District, there were 261 ste

The whole amount sold was 16,041,18 acres, and the avails in cash \$20,382 69. For the corresponding month last year, the number of acres sold was 7,445,45, and the amount received \$9,558 90. Nearly three-fourths of the amount received \$9,558 90. Nearly three-reurine e, whole were 40 acre entries, which shows that most of the purchasers were actual settlers.

the purchasers were actual settlers.

From returns recently made by authority of the Board of Trade, it appears that the total amount of capital that has been expended in the construction of railways in different countries, stood as follows at the close of 1843:—

CAPITAL EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS.

Great Britain, 2,000% 566 228,509 531 698

Belgium, 342 5,577,160 17,130

France, 532 10,270,000 18,517

Germany, 1,9776 15,500,000 7,500

America, 3,680 17,702,400 4,500

£13,132 Total,...... 8,650 £113,589,160 For railways in actual progress in Great Britain, on estimated capital of £74,497,520 was raising, in order to construct 3,843 miles of line sanctioned by acts of 1844 and 1845. In France £44,866,870 for new lines, 42-

to construct 3,842 miles of line sanctioned by acts of 1844 and 1845. In France £44,806,970 for new lines, extending over 2,410 miles. In Germany £18,000,000 for 2,347‡ miles; and in America £28,906,900 for 8,624 miles. The calculation shows that England contributes £186,646,150 out of the whole capital of £277,808,800 expended and expending, or exactly fifty per cent, the length of the projected railways being 8,612½ miles in this country, out of the grand total of 22,574½ miles, or close upon twenty-five per cent of their united lengths.

We annex a statement of the import and export trade of Henduras for 1844 and '45. It will be seen that a distinction has been made between the shipments made through the Belize custom house and those made through Truxillo and Omoa, although the exported articles are alike the property of the Belize merchants, and

cles are alike the property of the Belize merchants, and have been shipped in British vessels. The total export of mahogany for the year 1844, amounted to 8,328,222 su perficial feet, and in 1846, to 9,919,807 superficial feet giving the latter year a surplus of 1,591,265 superfifeet over the former.

Converge of the Port of Brisze.

Jan. 1 to Dec. 21.

1844.

1845.

1845.

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. Vessels, Ton'ge. 184
British. 66 20,115 72
American 31 4,856 38
Poreign 2 210 20
West Indies 12 472 6 Total....... 113 25,654 138 30,286

There has been an increase of 23 vessels, amounting to 4,642 tons, in the arrivals of 1845, compared with 1844.

VALUE OF IMPORTS-STERLING 1845. £ 188,829 62,661 15,541 1,323 £266,773 and fallen British. American. Foreign. Wast ladies. Total £235,649

The imports of British merchandise in 1845, had fallen off a large per cent, while the importation of all other had increased. The importation of American merchan dise had increased more than one hundred per cent.

The statement given below shows the questi